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PREDICTIONS FOR THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF JULY  
29, 1897, LICK OBSERVATORY AND  
SAN FRANCISCO.

—  
BY C. D. PERRINE.

The eclipse of July 29, 1897, which is visible in the tropics as an annular eclipse, is visible in the United States as a partial one. I have computed the following circumstances for the Lick Observatory and San Francisco—the Davidson Observatory—from the elements of the eclipse given by the *American Ephemeris*, taking into account the altitude in the computations for the Lick Observatory. The altitude in this case has nearly the maximum effect at the time of first contact, and makes a difference of about 1.5 seconds.

*Prediction for Lick Observatory.*

Eclipse begins . . . . .	5 <sup>h</sup> 25 <sup>m</sup> 1 <sup>s</sup>	A.M., P. S. T.
Greatest obscuration . . . . .	6 14 44	
Eclipse ends . . . . .	7 9 21	
Amount of greatest obscuration . . . .	0.387	of solar diameter.
Position-angle of beginning . . . . .	246° 37'	
Position-angle of ending . . . . .	140 15	

*Prediction for Davidson Observatory, San Francisco.*

Eclipse begins . . . . .	5 <sup>h</sup> 26 <sup>m</sup> 23 <sup>s</sup>	A.M., P. S. T.
Greatest obscuration . . . . .	6 15 21	
Eclipse ends . . . . .	7 8 27	
Amount of greatest obscuration . . . .	0.386	
Position-angle of beginning . . . . .	245° 19'	
Position-angle of ending . . . . .	141 30	

(Position-angles are reckoned from the north point through the east.)

February 19, 1897.